b 5,10 31mar05 14:12:50 User208737 Session D535.2 0.100 DialUnits File410 \$0.00 \$0.00 Estimated cost File410 \$0.02 TELNET \$0.02 Estimated cost this search \$0.40 Estimated total session cost 0.209 DialUnits SYSTEM:OS - DIALOG OneSearch 5:Biosis Previews(R) 1969-2005/Mar W3 File (c) 2005 BIOSIS File 10:AGRICOLA 70-2005/Jan (c) format only 2005 The Dialog Corporation Set Items Description _ - - - -? s azufrado and peruano and 87 6 AZUFRADO 39 PERUANO 86075 87 4 AZUFRADO AND PERUANO AND 87 S1? t 1/5/1-4 1/5/1 (Item 1 from file: 5) DIALOG(R)File 5:Biosis Previews(R) (c) 2005 BIOSIS. All rts. reserv. BIOSIS NO.: 200400307210 0014936453 The genetic anatomy of a patented yellow bean AUTHOR: Pallottini L; Garcia E; Kami J; Barcaccia G; Gepts P (Reprint) AUTHOR ADDRESS: Dept Agron and Range Sci, Univ Calif Davis, 1 Shields Ave, Davis, CA, 95616, USA**USA AUTHOR E-MAIL ADDRESS: pigepts@ucdavis.edu JOURNAL: Crop Science 44 (3): p968-977 May 2004 2004 MEDIUM: print ISSN: 0011-183X _(ISSN print) DOCUMENT TYPE: Article RECORD TYPE: Abstract LANGUAGE: English ABSTRACT: Since a 1980 Supreme Court decision, it is possible in the USA to obtain a utility patent for crop cultivars and other life forms. Furthermore, it is also possible to obtain Plant Variety Protection (PVP) for a cultivar. Among the awards of the United States Patent and Trademark Office and the USDA Plant PVP Office are a utility patent and a PVP certificate, respectively, associated with a yellow-seeded bean (Phaseolus vulgaris L.), specifically the cultivar Enola. These awards have been controversial because of, among several reasons, the perceived lack of novelty of the yellow seed color and the cultivar itself. To check the origin of Enola, we fingerprinted a representative sample of 56 domesticated common bean accessions, including a subsample of 24 cultivars with yellow seeds similar to those of Enola. Fingerprinting was accomplished with amplified fragment length polymorphisms (AFLP). Five EcoRI/MseI and five PstI/MseI primer combinations were used, which revealed 133 fragments. The PstI/MseI primer combinations revealed a 3-fold larger number of polymorphic markers than the EcoRI/MseI primer combinations. Most yellow-seeded beans, including Enola, were included in a tightly knit subgroup of the Andean gene pool. Enola was most closely related to the pre-existing Mexican cultivar Azufrado Peruano ***87*** . A sample of 16 individuals of Enola displayed a single 133-AFLP-fragment fingerprint, which was identical to a fingerprint observed among yellow-seeded beans from Mexico, including Azufrado ***87*** . Probability calculations of matching the specific ***Peruano***

Enola fingerprint showed that the most likely origin of Enola is by direct selection within pre-existing yellow-bean cultivars from Mexico, most probably ' ***Azufrado*** ***Peruano*** ***87*** '.

DESCRIPTORS:

MAJOR CONCEPTS: Horticulture--Agriculture

BIOSYSTEMATIC NAMES: Leguminosae--Dicotyledones, Angiospermae,

Spermatophyta, Plantae

ORGANISMS: Phaseolus vulgaris {bean} (Leguminosae) -- vegetable crop,

Azufrado Peruano 87, cultivar-Enola, yellow-seed

character

COMMON TAXONOMIC TERMS: Angiosperms; Dicots; Plants; Spermatophytes; Vascular Plants

METHODS & EQUIPMENT: AFLP {amplified fragment length polymorphism}-genetic techniques, laboratory techniques; genetic fingerprinting-genetic techniques, laboratory techniques

MISCELLANEOUS TERMS: crop cultivar patent issues

CONCEPT CODES:

10062 Biochemistry studies - Nucleic acids, purines and pyrimidines

53008 Horticulture - Vegetables

53012 Horticulture - Miscellaneous and mixed crops

BIOSYSTEMATIC CODES:

26260 Leguminosae

1/5/2 (Item 2 from file: 5)
DIALOG(R)File 5:Biosis Previews(R)
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0013483912 BIOSIS NO.: 200200077423

Classical and molecular genetic studies of the strong greenish yellow seedcoat color in 'Wagenaar' and 'Enola' common bean

AUTHOR: Bassett Mark J (Reprint); Lee Rian; Otto Carla; McClean Phillip E AUTHOR ADDRESS: Horticultural Sciences Department, University of Florida, Gainesville, FL, 32611, USA**USA

JOURNAL: Journal of the American Society for Horticultural Science 127 (1): p50-55 January, 2002 2002

MEDIUM: print ISSN: 0003-1062

DOCUMENT TYPE: Article RECORD TYPE: Abstract LANGUAGE: English

ABSTRACT: Inheritance of the strong greenish-yellow (SGY) seedcoat color in 'Wagenaar' common bean (Phaseolus vulgaris L.) was investigated. Line 5-593 is a determinate, Florida dry bean breeding line (with small black seeds) used as the recurrent parent in the development of many genetic stocks, e.g., g b v BC35-593. Through crosses with genetic tester stocks, the seedcoat genotype of 'Wagenaar' was confirmed to be C J g b vlae Rk. Three randomly amplified polymorphic DNA markers (OAP7850, OAP31400, and OU14950) that cosegregated with the G seedcoat color locus were developed from the F2 population derived from the cross g b v BC2 5-593 X G b v BC3 5-593. From the cross 'Wagenaar' X g b v BC3 5-593, 80 F2 plants were classified into 54 non-SGY and 16 SGY seedcoat color plants. When the OAP7850 marker was applied to that population, linkage was not observed with the non-SGY and SGY phenotypes. Conversely, a molecular marker (OAP12400, that was developed from the F2 from the cross 'Wagenaar' X q b v BC3 5-593) linked to the locus controlling the SGY phenotype segregated independently of the G locus. Therefore, SGY phenotype is not controlled by the G locus. An F3 progeny test of 76 F2 plants from the cross 'Wagenaar' X g b v BC3 5-593 confirmed the hypothesis that a single recessive gene (for which we propose the symbol qy) controls the seedcoat color change from pale greenish yellow (PGY) to SGY. Through crosses with

DESCRIPTORS:

MAJOR CONCEPTS: Genetics; Horticulture--Agriculture

BIOSYSTEMATIC NAMES: Leguminosae--Dicotyledones, Angiospermae,

Spermatophyta, Plantae

ORGANISMS: Phaseolus vulgaris {common bean} (Leguminosae)--cultivar-Enola , cultivar-Wagenaar, seedcoat color, vegetable crop

ORGANISMS: PARTS ETC: seedcoat

COMMON TAXONOMIC TERMS: Angiosperms; Dicots; Plants; Spermatophytes; Vascular Plants

METHODS & EQUIPMENT: random amplified polymorphic DNA marker method-molecular genetic method

CONCEPT CODES:

03502 Genetics - General

03504 Genetics - Plant

53008 Horticulture - Vegetables

53012 Horticulture - Miscellaneous and mixed crops

BIOSYSTEMATIC CODES:

26260 Leguminosae

1/5/3 (Item 3 from file: 5)
DIALOG(R)File 5:Biosis Previews(R)
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0011341797 BIOSIS NO.: 199800136044

Susceptibility of some varieties of Phaseolus spp. to Zabrotes subfasciatus (Boheman)

AUTHOR: Borboa-Flores J (Reprint); Wong-Corral F J (Reprint);

Topete-Hernandez M L (Reprint); Sanchez-Marinez R I; Cortex-Rocha M O (Reprint); Guzman-Marquez M

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JOURNAL: Southwestern Entomologist 22 (4): p453-458 Dec., 1997 1997

MEDIUM: print ISSN: 0147-1724

DOCUMENT TYPE: Article RECORD TYPE: Abstract LANGUAGE: English

ABSTRACT: Fifteen varieties of bean, Phaseolus spp., were studied for relative susceptibility to the following effects of Mexican bean weevil, Zabrotes subfasciatus (Boheman): numbers of eggs laid, percentage of emergence (new progeny), damaged kernels, grain weight loss, and effect on germination. The sex ratio of progeny was also determined. The Tepari and Yorimuni varieties with the lowest numbers of laid eggs, new progeny, weight loss, and highest germination rates were the most resistant. Varieties Bolita Queretaro and Rio Grande were the most susceptible. Z. subfasciatus prefers small light-colored kernels such as Tepari and Yorimuni varieties.

DESCRIPTORS:

MAJOR CONCEPTS: Agronomy--Agriculture; Genetics; Pest Assessment Control and Management

BIOSYSTEMATIC NAMES: Coleoptera--Insecta, Arthropoda, Invertebrata, Animalia; Leguminosae--Dicotyledones, Angiospermae, Spermatophyta, Plantae

ORGANISMS: Zabrotes-subfasciatus {Mexican bean weevil} (Coleoptera)--pest

; Phaseolus-spp. {bean} (Leguminosae) -- crop, cultivar-Bolita Queretaro cultivar-Canario 72, cultivar-Flor de Mayo, cultivar-Jamapa, cultivar-Mayocoba, cultivar-Ojo de cabra, cultivar-Olate, cultivar-Peruano 87, cultivar-Pimono azufrado, cultivar-Pinto UI-111, cultivar-Pinto UI-114, cultivar-Rio Grande, cultivar-Tepari Chihuahua 79, cultivar-Tepari MAS LCG-30, cultivar-Yorimuni COMMON TAXONOMIC TERMS: Animals; Arthropods; Insects; Invertebrates; Angiosperms; Dicots; Plants; Spermatophytes; Vascular Plants MISCELLANEOUS TERMS: emergence percentage; germination rates; number of eggs laid; pest susceptibility; weight loss CONCEPT CODES: 03504 Genetics - Plant 16501 Reproductive system - General and methods 51512 Plant physiology - Reproduction 53008 Horticulture - Vegetables 60004 Economic entomology - Field, flower and truck crops 64076 Invertebrata: comparative, experimental morphology, physiology and pathology - Insecta: physiology BIOSYSTEMATIC CODES: 75304 Coleoptera 26260 Leguminosae (Item 1 from file: 10) DIALOG(R) File 10: AGRICOLA (c) format only 2005 The Dialog Corporation. All rts. reserv. 4072588 23334281 Holding Library: AGL Classical and molecular genetic studies of the strong greenish yellow seedcoat color in 'Wagenaar' and 'Enola' common bean Bassett, M.J. Lee, R.; Otto, C.; McClean, P.E. Alexandria, Va. : Journal of the American Society for Horticultural Science. Jan 2002. v. 127 (1) p. 50-55. ISSN: 0003-1062 DNAL CALL NO: 81 SO12 Language: English Includes references Place of Publication: Virginia Subfile: IND; OTHER US (NOT EXP STN, EXT, USDA; SINCE 12/76); Document Type: Article Inheritance of the strong greenish-yellow (SGY) seedcoat color in 'Wagenaar' common bean (Phaseolus vulgaris L.) was investigated. Line 5-593 is a determinate, Florida dry bean breeding line (with small black seeds) used as the recurrent parent in the development of many genetic stocks, e.g., gbvBC(3)5-593. Through crosses with genetic tester stocks, the seedcoat genotype of 'Wagenaar' was confirmed to be CJgbv(lae)Rk. Three randomly amplified polymorphic DNA markers (OAP7(850), OAP3(1400), and OU14(950)) that cosegregated with the G seedcoat color locus were developed the F2 from the cross gbvBC(2)5-593 population derived GbvBC(3)5-593. From the cross 'Wagenaar' x gbvBC(3)5-593, 80 F2 plants were classified into 54 non-SGY and 16 SGY seedcoat color plants. When the OAP7(850) marker was applied to that population, linkage was not observed with the non-SGY and SGY phenotypes. Conversely, a molecular marker (OAP12(400), that was developed from the F2 from the cross 'Wagenaar' x gbvBC(3)5-593) linked to the locus controlling the SGY phenotype segregated independently of the G locus. Therefore, SGY phenotype is not controlled by the G locus. An F3 progeny test of 76 F2 plants from the cross 'Wagenaar' x gbvBC(3)5-593 confirmed the hypothesis that a single recessive gene (for which we propose the symbol gy) controls the seedcoat color change from pale greenish yellow (PGY) to SGY. Through crosses with genetic tester

stocks, the seedcoat genotype of 'Enola' was determined to be CJqbv(lae)Rk.

The test cross 'Enola' x 'Wagenaar' demonstrated that 'Enola' also carries the gy gene. The relationship of 'Enola' to the 'Mayocoba' market class of common bean and to ' ***Azufrado*** ***Peruano*** discussed. DESCRIPTORS: Phaseolus vulgaris; genetic techniques and protocols; color ; cultivars; molecular genetics; genetic markers; loci; Section Headings: F200 PLANT BREEDING ? s enola and yellow and bean 10 ENOLA 57490 YELLOW 56046 BEAN S2 5 ENOLA AND YELLOW AND BEAN ? t 2/3/1-5 (Item 1 from file: 5) 2/3/1 DIALOG(R) File 5: Biosis Previews(R) (c) 2005 BIOSIS. All rts. reserv. 0014936453 BIOSIS NO.: 200400307210 The genetic anatomy of a patented yellow bean AUTHOR: Pallottini L; Garcia E; Kami J; Barcaccia G; Gepts P (Reprint) AUTHOR ADDRESS: Dept Agron and Range Sci, Univ Calif Davis, 1 Shields Ave, Davis, CA, 95616, USA**USA AUTHOR E-MAIL ADDRESS: pigepts@ucdavis.edu JOURNAL: Crop Science 44 (3): p968-977 May 2004 2004 MEDIUM: print ISSN: 0011-183X (ISSN print) DOCUMENT TYPE: Article RECORD TYPE: Abstract LANGUAGE: English 2/3/2 (Item 2 from file: 5) DIALOG(R) File 5: Biosis Previews(R) (c) 2005 BIOSIS. All rts. reserv. BIOSIS NO.: 200200077423 0013483912 Classical and molecular genetic studies of the strong greenish yellow seedcoat color in 'Wagenaar' and 'Enola' common bean AUTHOR: Bassett Mark J (Reprint); Lee Rian; Otto Carla; McClean Phillip E AUTHOR ADDRESS: Horticultural Sciences Department, University of Florida, Gainesville, FL, 32611, USA**USA JOURNAL: Journal of the American Society for Horticultural Science 127 (1): p50-55 January, 2002 2002 MEDIUM: print ISSN: 0003-1062 DOCUMENT TYPE: Article RECORD TYPE: Abstract LANGUAGE: English 2/3/3 (Item 3 from file: 5) DIALOG(R) File 5:Biosis Previews(R) (c) 2005 BIOSIS. All rts. reserv. 0012057981 BIOSIS NO.: 199900317641 Field bean cultivar named enola AUTHOR: Proctor Larry M (Reprint) AUTHOR ADDRESS: 269 State Hwy. 348, Delta, CO, 81416, USA**USA JOURNAL: Official Gazette of the United States Patent and Trademark Office Patents 1221 (2): 14-JUL-99 1999 MEDIUM: print PATENT NUMBER: US 5894079 PATENT CLASSIFICATION: 800-200 PATENT COUNTRY:

ISSN: 0098-1133 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent RECORD TYPE: Abstract LANGUAGE: English (Item 1 from file: 10) DIALOG(R) File 10: AGRICOLA (c) format only 2005 The Dialog Corporation. All rts. reserv. 4072588 23334281 Holding Library: AGL Classical and molecular genetic studies of the strong greenish color in 'Wagenaar' and 'Enola' common yellow seedcoat bean Bassett, M.J. Lee, R.; Otto, C.; McClean, P.E. Alexandria, Va. : Journal of the American Society for Horticultural Science. Jan 2002. v. 127 (1) p. 50-55. ISSN: 0003-1062 DNAL CALL NO: 81 SO12 Language: English 2/3/5 (Item 2 from file: 10) DIALOG(R) File 10:AGRICOLA (c) format only 2005 The Dialog Corporation. All rts. reserv. 3825892 22048862 Holding Library: AGL Enola yellow bean patent Kelly, J.D. Michigan State University, East Lansing, MI. Saginaw: Michigan Bean Shippers Association, Michigan dry bean digest.-- Spring 2000. v. 24 (3) p. 2-3. ISSN: 0885-6060 DNAL CALL NO: SB327.M52 Language: English

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